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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: One Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1872. NO 77.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Critical Situation in France.

PARIS, December 6.—The governmental situation at Versailles unsettles business of all kinds throughout the country. The coalition formed yesterday by the Assembly is regarded as hostile to the Republic. The Republican journals of Paris declare that the Assembly does not represent the will of the people, and demand its immediate dissolution. M. Thiers is expected to resign. The government will probably make a statement at the session of Assembly to-day as to the course it intends to pursue.

PARIS, December 6.—The Committee of Thirty, appointed by the Assembly yesterday, in accordance with the motion of Minister Dufaure, held their first meeting to-day. The following officers were elected: President, Baron De Larsey; Vice President, M. Audiffret Pasquier; Secretaries, M.M. Levre Fourtalls and Haussmanville. The organization having been completed, the Committee adjourned to meet on Monday, when they will proceed to business. According to the motion by which it was created, the Committee is instructed to draw up a project of law defining the responsibility of ministers and the regulation of the several powers of which the Assembly shall be composed must resign, and excluding the President from debate in the Assembly, but giving him, by way of compensation, a limited veto power. It is inferred from the political complexion of the Committee that any proposition for a dissolution of the Assembly will be rejected, and nothing more radical than a partial renewal of the Chamber once a year, or once every two years, will be entertained.

The *Eben Public* says the complexion of the Committee makes the situation all the more precarious. While the Executive and the Assembly are equally averse to the *coup*, the country cannot tolerate the present state of affairs. It intimates that the country should "spontaneously intervene," which is interpreted to mean that it should continue to send in petitions in support of Thiers and his government.

Thiers has resolved that their shall be no change in the Ministry until the report of the Committee of Thirty is presented. Then, if the report is unfavorable to him, he will oppose it in the Assembly.

An official reception was given at the Executive residence last night, which was numerously attended. Thiers freely conversed with his friends on the political crisis. He regretted that a partial renewal of the Assembly seemed impossible, and declared he was determined to adhere to the policy announced in his message.

At a meeting of the extreme left to-day, it was decided not to move for the dissolution of the Assembly until the question had been thoroughly agitated by means of petitions. The *Siecle* started this idea, and it is rapidly gaining ground. Petitions for dissolution are coming in from all parts of the country.

The Assembly committee charged with consideration of an electoral law, have decided to recommend that franchise be given all males over twenty-five years of age who have lived one year in the district in which they vote, and that the duty of voting be made compulsory.

American Catholics and Pope Pius.

ROME, December 6.—A deputation of Americans had an audience with the Pope yesterday and presented an address expressing the devotion of American Catholics to the Holy See. The Pope made a feeling response and concluded by giving his blessings to the Catholics of America.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 6.—There was a better supply of gas throughout the city last night than at any time since the inauguration of the strike by the companies. The prospects are that all will be at work men to fill the places of the strikers.

MEMPHIS, December 6.—Congress has rejected the motion for the immediate consideration of the resolution to impeach ex-Minister Sagosta. Republicans in Catalonia, Andalusia and Valencia, tranquility is restored. The armed bands which were roving near Villa Franca and the Despenaperros Mountains have also disappeared.

BERLIN, December 6.—The counties reform bill came before the upper house of the Diet to-day, having passed the lower house. General debate on the bill was opened and voted down on the first sitting. To-morrow the bill will be discussed clause by clause. No considerable amendments are expected to be made, and it is hoped the bill will pass before the end of the sitting.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—The steamship Manitoban, from Quebec, has arrived.

HAVRE, December 6.—The steamship Franklin, from New York for Havre, has been spoken, passed Dover to-day.

LONDON, December 6.—The s ip Utinia was abandoned by her crew while on a voyage from Quebec to Boston. Eight persons were washed off the vessel and drowned.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 6 5 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅝@91⅞; for account 91 9-16@91⅞. Government securities—5-20s of '65, 91¾; do 67, 94½; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89; Erie, 42. Tallow 45s 6d@45s 9d. Turpentine 40s@43s.

PARIS, December 6.—Rents 85 francs.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady; middling upland, 10d; Orleans, 10⅝@10¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Receipts, 10,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for export 5,000 bales, and for speculation 6,000 bales—stock 382,000 bales, including 260,000 bales. Receipts for the week 63,000 bales; American 28,000 bales; actual export 6,000 bales; stock afloat 326,000 bales; American 230,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics quiet; California white wheat, average, 12s@12s 4d; club 12s@12s 10d. Flour 30s. Corn 22s 9d. Beef 94s. Lard 38s@39s. Cheese 62s. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 76,000 quarters, including 13,000 quarters. Receipts of wheat for the past two days, 14,000 quarters, all American. Cumberland middles, 39s; short rib middles, 40s.

PARIS, December 6.—Specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 600,000 francs.

AN OLD STRIKE.

By the Wooster Mining Association, on Kilbuck, near Wooster.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., December 6, 1872.

The Wooster Mining Association to-day struck oil at the depth of five hundred and nine feet, at their well on the Kilbuck, two miles west of Wooster. The excitement is intense excitement about the matter in business circles. It is the best of lubricating oil. The well is now being tubed, and pumping will commence to-morrow. The shares of the strike are at a high premium.

CRIMES.

Bound Over for Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, December 6, 1872.

Bridget Sullivan, the young woman who stabbed her lover on Wednesday evening, was bound over for court to-day under bail for $4,000.

Supposed Suicide Proves to be a Cold Blooded Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, Ind., December 6, 1872.

The man found dead here Wednesday morning, supposed to have taken his own life, was without a doubt murdered and suspended to the tree by the murderer. On examination of his body three stabs were found near his heart, about six inches in depth; also, one through the back, part of the neck, severing the spinal cord. He has not yet been identified. He came from South Chicago on the evening of the murder. A handkerchief, with the letters "A. M. S.," and a bottle of medicine, put up at Madison, Wisconsin, were found on his person. He is thought to be a Dane or Swede. A reward of $500 is offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

CASUALTIES.

Strangled to Death by Gas.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 6, 1872.

Frank Morten, a brakeman on the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Road, was found dead in his bed room, No. 46 American Hotel, this city, about daylight this morning. It is supposed he died from suffocation and strangulation, by inhaling gas, as it was found turned on at full head and not lighted.

Fatal Train Disaster; Sent to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, December 6, 1872.

About three o'clock this morning a mile freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road was taking a side track, at Middletown, a brakeman named Peter Graser was missing. Search was made for him and he was found on the track beside the switch literally torn to pieces. His arms and legs were crushed and mangled in a horrible manner. He died a few minutes after being found. The body was removed to this city where his parents reside.

Another Survivor of the Missouri.

HAVANA, December 6.—Richard Smith, another survivor of the burned steamer Missouri, has arrived at Nassau. Smith was the man who abandoned Conway's boat and swam to the capsized boat for purpose of righting her. Conway cut the painter connecting the two boats, and they drifted out of sight of each other. Smith and Alfred Stewart rowed with the boat bottom upwards for three days at the mercy of the waves. On the fourth day they managed to right the boat, and making uniform life preservers they proceeded and landed on the most western key of Abaco. On the seventh day after losing the steward and Conway they perished of exhaustion. Smith caught a little rain water on the sixth day, and that, with a few raw conchs and shell crabs, sustained him until the seventeenth day, when he was taken off the island and brought to Nassau. He goes to New York on the steamer Columbia.

Public Library Gift Concert Drawing.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—There is considerable excitement throughout the city in regard to the drawing of the Public Library Gift Concert to-morrow. Hosts are crowding into Louisville and the attendance will be very large. The capital prize is $75,000. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in all will be distributed in prizes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Montreal, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

Moses Kimball has been nominated for Mayor by the Republicans of Boston.

Thomas A. Johnson, senior justice of the Supreme court of the State of New York, died at Corning Thursday evening.

Andrew Glass, President of the Mingo Iron Company, Mingo, Ohio, died in St. Louis, Thursday of consumption.

Henry Rogers was hung in the King's county, New York, jail yard, yesterday, for the murder of Officer Hanlon. Just before the drop fell he fainted and dropped into the arms of the attendant priests.

The proposal of the Western Union Telegraph company to purchase the Nova Scotia lines has been unanimously accepted, and arrangements will be immediately made to carry the decision into effect.

The steam cooperage establishment of Charles H. Peters & Co., in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss $12,000; insurance $5,000.

James McElhany, who murdered his wife at Highgate, Miss., has been sentenced to be hung February 21.

George Langden Pratt, Treasurer of the Detroit, Lansing and Michigan Railroad, died in Boston yesterday of apoplexy.

The steamship Frisia, from Hamburg, has arrived at New York.

Sermon journals of yesterday are still snarling at Grant's recommendations regarding Utah. Dr. Cannon, who claims to be delegate elect to Congress, says in his paper yesterday, that plural marriage *per se* is a religious institution, and legal decisions always will.

Gen. Fred. Grant, son of the President, arrived at Kansas, Kansas, yesterday, and left last night for his regiment in Texas.

XLII CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1872.

SENATE.

The standing committees were announced as follows:

Privileges and Elections—Morton (Chairman), Carpenter, Logan, Alcorn Hill, Anthony and Trumbull.

Foreign Relations—Cameron, (Chairman), Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Hamlin, Howe and Schurz.

Finance—Sherman (Chairman), Morrill, Vermont, Scott, Ames, Wright, Ferry, Michigan, and Bayard

Appropriations—Cole (Chairman), Sprague, Sawyer, Morrill, Maine, Windon, West and Stevenson.

Commerce—Chandler (Chairman), Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Bruningham, Conkling and Vickers.

Manufactures—Robertson (Chairman), Sprague Gilbert, Johnson and Fenton.

Agriculture—Frelinghuysen (Chairman), Robertson, Lewis, Davis, West Virginia, and Machen.

Military Affairs—Wilson (Chairman), Logan, Cameron, Morrill, Iowa, West and Blair.

Naval Affairs—Cragin (Chairman), Anthony Nye, Osborn, Alcorn, Morrill, Maine and Stockton.

Judiciary—Edmunds (Chairman), Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool, Wright and Thurman.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Ramsey (Chairman), Pomeroy, Hamlin, Ferry, Michigan, Hamilton and Kelly.

Public Lands—Pomeroy (Chairman), Osborn, Sprague, Windon, Stewart, Caserly and Tipton.

Private Land Claims—Thurman (Chairman), Ferry, Connecticut, Caldwell, Bayard and Norwood.

Indian Affairs—Harlan (Chairman), Corbett, Buckingham, Ewing, Logan, Gabriel, Stevenson and Rice.

Pensions—Pratt (Chairman), Brownlow, Logan, Ferry, Connecticut, Hill, Saulsbury and Hamilton, Texas.

Revolutionary Claims—Pool (Chairman), Corbett, Hill and Norwood.

Claims—Howe (Chairman), Scott, Pratt, Boreman, Wright, Davis, West Virginia, and Machen.

District Columbia—Patterson (Chairman), Lewis, Spencer, Sawyer, Hitchcock, Ferry, Michigan, and Vickers.

On Patents—Ferry, Connecticut (Chairman), Carpenter, Hamilton, Maryland, and Ransom.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Morrill, Vermont, (Chairman), Gilbert, Cameron, Stockton and Hamilton, Maryland.

Territories—Nye (Chairman), Cragin, Boreman, Hitchcock, Clayton, Coe, re and Fenton.

Pacific Railroad—Stewart (Chairman), Ramsey, Harlan, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Ferry, Michigan, Cragin, Cooper, Rice and Casserly.

Mines and Mining—Hamlin (Chairman), Chandler, Caldwell, Alcorn, Kelly and Goldthwaite.

Revised Laws of United States—Conkling (Chairman), Carpenter, Stewart, Edmundson, and Goldthwaite.

Enrolled Bills—Windon (Chairman), Lewis and Kelly.

Education and Labor—Sawyer (Chairman), Morrill, Vermont, Howe, Patterson and Gilbert.

Investigation and Retrenchment—Buckingham (Chairman), Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Bayard and Trumbull.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of Senate—Carpenter (Chairman), Morton and Saulsbury.

Printing—Anthony (Chairman), Howe and Casserly.

Libra y—Morrill, Maine, (Chairman), Howe and Sherman.

Engrossed Bills—Casserly (Chairman), Clayton and Cooper.

Select Committee on Revision of Rules—Pomeroy (Chairman), Edmunds and Stevenson.

Removal of Political Disabilities—Boreman (Chairman), Ames, Clay on, Lewis, Vickers, Ramsey and Norwood.

Levees, Mississippi River—Kellogg (Chairman), Alcorn, Clayton, Hamlin and Morton.

To inquire into certain allegations against Hon. Powell Clayton—Wright (Chairman), Beers (Democrat) Not voted.

On alleged outrages in Southern States—Scott (Chairman), Chandler, Bayard, Pool, Pratt, Spencer and Blair.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORTON also introduced a bill to refund to States the internal revenue borrowed, to equip, pay, supply and transport troops for the service of the United States in the late war.

Mr. PARIS, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1862, prescribing an iron clad oath. Referred.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to replace national bank notes into United states notes. Referred.

The bill requires the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation all notes of national banks coming into possession of the United States, and to issue in place thereof, if necessary, an equal amount of notes of the United States; and whenever and as often as the amount of any one of such national banks, to the amount of nine hundred dollars, shall accumulate in the Treasury, and remain thirty days' notice to such bank, interest shall cease and be suspended on one thousand dollars of United States bonds, deposited in the Treasury to the credit of such bank as security for its circulation until such bank shall redeem said bonds by the payment of nine hundred dollars current money into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to relieve the present embarrassments of the country, in the propriety of providing for an additional issue of legal tender notes and all matters connected therewith, and report by bill or otherwise as soon as may day as practicable.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, moved to take up his resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the application for sending United States troops into Arkansas, and the action taken thereon.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HICK modified the motion to refer the resolution, and opposed its reference to that committee.

A debate ensued between Messrs. CLAYTON and RICE regarding the present state of affairs in Arkansas.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he saw no necessity for referring the resolution to the committee, and said that whenever any Senator should state in the Senate that he unnatroool United States troops were to be sent to his State, and should move for information on the subject, he (Thurman) would vote to give it to him as promptly as possible.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked Mr. Thurman whether he had ever known a request to be made by the head of the President, unaccompanied by a proviso that the information should be given only if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not recollect. This was a direct inquiry as to how the President was going to act, but an inquiry whether application had been made by some authority in Arkansas for United States troops.

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Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, then presented the report of the Committee of Conference on this bill, and it was laid over.

The Senate, at 12:20 P. M., went into executive session, and at 1.40 adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill providing for the abolition of the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue, was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DAWES proceeded to explain the bill. He said that the law of June 6th, 1872, directed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make no change, on and after the first of January next, the whole number of collection districts to eighty, and to discharge all collectors and assessors except one in each of those eighty districts. The bill now proposed was a substitute for that provision, fixing 185 was sufficient for a reduction of the collection districts to one-third of the existing number, would enlarge the area of districts three-fold, and would, with a reduced number of officers, present too great temptation to frauds upon the revenue.

He yielded to Mr. SAWYER, who offered a resolution reciting a telegraphic account of an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad last evening, among the victims of which were W. W. Dantz, an employee of the House, his wife and child, and directing that arrangements be made to transport their bodies back to their late homes, Princeton, Wisconsin, and have them interred at the expense of the House. Ag'd'e'

Mr. DAWES resumed his remarks, and stated that by the passage of this bill the saving which would be effected over the plan provided by the law of June last would be $1,700,000, and over the existing system $3,000,000.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the fact that the bill was laying with the Speaker's table for signature.

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LOUISIANA POLITICAL WAR.

Decision of the Court in the Case of Kellogg vs. Warmouth—State House in the Possession of the Military.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—The following is the authority by which the United States officials took possession of the State House: The Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana, in equity, 6,830—Wm. P. Kellogg vs. H. C. Warmouth, et al. Whereas, Henry C. Warmouth, one of the respondents herein, has, in violation of the restraining order herein, issued the following proclamation, and the return of certain persons claiming to be the Board of Returning Officers, all in violation and contempt of said restrainer. The order is as follows:

[The order has already been published.]

Now, therefore, in order to prevent the further obstruction of the proceedings in this cause, and further to prevent a violation of the order of this Court and the imminent danger of destroying the public peace, it is hereby ordered that the Marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall forthwith take possession of the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, and occupied as a State House for the assembling of the Legislature therein in the city of New Orleans, and hold the same subject to the further order of this Court, and in the meanwhile to prevent all unlawful assemblage therein under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of the pretended canvass, and the returns based thereon of the officers in contempt and in violation of said restraining order, but the Marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress to and from the public offices in said public building entitled to the same.

E. H. DURELL, Judge.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6, 1872.

In obedience to this order, the United States Marshal called upon General Emory, Commander of the Department, for a military force to execute the said order, which was promptly furnished, and possession taken of the Institute as before telegraphed.

At about half past two o'clock A. M., two companies of the First Artillery, United States troops, under the direction of the Deputy United States Marshal, took possession of the State House, and part of the troops were quartered in the Senate Chamber, and part in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, while the officers and the United States Deputy Marshal took up quarters in the Governor's ante-room. The doors were closed and guarded, and egress or ingress denied to all except the officers of the State.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

An extra *Times* has the following: At as early an hour as ten o'clock the United States Circuit Court room contained probably three hundred and fifty persons, most of whom were colored, and the crowd increased every moment, coming in in a long file, and at about 10:45 almost every available seat on the side the railing was occupied. The crowd was in the best of humors, and the laughing and talking were incessant. There seemed to be scarcely a doubt in the minds of any one as to the way the decision would be, and consequently those in the crowd—which from all appearances was composed of men in favor of the Custom House—did not understood anything about the matter, and could anticipate the result of the decision were jubilant. Governor Warmouth arrived in at about eleven, and in a short time was joined by Col. McEnery. The governor appeared to be somewhat surprised or dismayed. At a quarter before twelve o'clock Judge Durell entered, and immediately after the Court had been opened, the Judge commenced to read his decision. He commenced by describing the suit as to the injunction to chancery courts to perpetuate testimony. This bill is brought under the acts of 1870 and 1871 of Congress. The act of 1870 was quoted, the first section of which gives the right to vote was guaranteed without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition. Section third was quoted, providing registration and the offer to register as being in law registration. The clause providing for registrars to be appointed by the court was quoted, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was given, that the law was constitutional. The act of 1871 was then quoted, which has been defeated or deprived of its operation on account of the denial to the object that no interest is to be paid until all claims are decided, when, if the fund is sufficient, the interest will be paid in full; otherwise they are rated. The money when received from England is to be set apart as a fund for the payment of the bondholders.

MR. MORTON also introduced a bill to refund to States the internal money borrowed, to equip, pay, supply and transport troops for the service of the United States in the late war.

Mr. PARIS, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1862, prescribing an iron clad oath. Referred.

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The bill requires the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation all notes of national banks coming into possession of the United States, and to issue in place thereof, if necessary, an equal amount of notes of the United States; and whenever and as often as the amount of any one of such national banks, to the amount of nine hundred dollars, shall accumulate in the Treasury, and remain thirty days' notice to such bank, interest shall cease and be suspended on one thousand dollars of United States bonds, deposited in the Treasury to the credit of such bank as security for its circulation until such bank shall redeem said bonds by the payment of nine hundred dollars current money into the Treasury of the United States.

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GERMAN HOME LIFE

Domestic Habits of the People

Some Problems in Bed-Making.

[Correspondence New York Mail.]

A German servant cannot by any possibility be taught to make up a bed as beds are made up in our country. If you wish to sleep in Germany in a horizontal position, and to have the sheet that is over you reach beyond your feet, so as to tuck in below, and the blankets reach over and tuck in behind, so that before the night is half spent the sheet shall not be a rope around your neck, and the blankets tumbled on the floor, you must learn to make your own bed. The writer has long ago given over vain words upon this subject and taken the matter practically into his own hands. The chamber servant does the thing in the morning his way, and your humble servant does it at night his way. Breath is not wasted any more. In the memorable words of another, we say, "Let us have peace." To appreciate this matter fully, the reader must understand that a German sees nothing to object to in principle, in three feet wide. The way they get in this country what they call a double bed is the literal one of placing two single beds side by side. If there is such a thing in an emperor's dominions as an American double bed, the writer has not met it in the course of the sight. It is considered with us the perfection of a bed that, independent of bolsters and pillows, it shall be absolutely level, but in Germany it must slope from the head downward at an angle of not less than thirty-five degrees. How a well developed German manages to keep in place, and especially how, if he chances to turn over in his sleep, he manages to keep his blankets, is, with this writer, an unsolved problem. It has occurred to him that the usual make up of a bed here is meant for show in the daytime, the upper sheet being drawn well upward, and turned broadly over to serve about the purpose of a gentleman's shirt collar, and the blankets drawn forward to hang low in front, as a sort of valance, to hide what is under; and that all good Germans, on retiring at night, are accustomed, for actual service, to "put things to rights" as they like. The case may be so.

What has been said on the subject of beds may very properly come under the general head of German domestic habits. In regard to the domestic life of the Germans, a misconception is very general, and who has scarcely penetrated into their houses at all, cannot be supposed to know much, and if it were not a fact that very few of their domestic life is lived out of doors and in public places, it would be almost an impertinence for him to say anything. He may tell what he has seen, and the little he has seen may serve as far as it goes, and may be taken for what it is worth. It is quite impossible for a mere looker on that the domestic sentiment is very strong in this country, and that families are bound together very closely and tenderly. Proofs of this, in one form or another, are witnessed every day. Nothing is more common, especially on Sundays, that to see entire families walking out in company, with everybody in attendance carrying the babies or wheeling them in pretty little hand wagons. If there is an invalid, a child with a broken limb or other misfortune of the sort, it is pushed by loving hands, and brooded over with special care and tenderness. The common remark is that "a pleasant thing to see the sun," and they do greatly love the open air. In the country scarcely a house has been seen which has not, at least, its out-of-door apartment—some quiet, shaded spot, provided with seats and tables, where, in fair and warm weather allows, the family gatherings are held, where many of their meals are taken, and where, in the cool of the day, the head of the household may not be seen sitting. In the city where the writer is now temporarily residing, with its houses of many stories, and families of tenements, it is amusing to see how, all the day long, during the registration of the census, the offer to register as being in law registration. The days and hours are appointed, and the duty is generated candidate, who has been defeated or deprived of his election on account of the denial to property or account of race, color, &c., can bring his suit in the United States Court. Section third of the act of 1871 is quoted, and the denial to property by any State general jurisdiction. The above acts were framed for the purpose of the Fifteenth amendment.

The discussion has been very full and able on both sides, the Circuit Court thinks counsel. The first question is, are the acts constitutional? The object of the amendment was to protect all citizens in their rights to vote. Now, before the act, the qualifications of our present citizens were slavery. Slavery in any form is a source of trouble, and culminated in a civil war. The war made slaves property, and it was necessary to protect such citizens by the United States from the effects of their former masters. The prejudices of their former masters. The acts of Congress were passed to meet the case. They are wise. The Fifteenth amendment is very broad in its scope. It protects all natives and foreigners also made citizens. Other amendments are necessary in addition to enforce them. The Fifteenth did. Hence the acts of Congress. The Court then their object by either a criminal proceeding or a civil.

The Congress that ten thousand citizens have been deprived of the right to vote for the next thousand votes, which would have been cast for the candidates, and a short time would have been on board. This is supported by four thousand affidavits. The Attorney General's reply to this denial, the acts since the canvass commenced, have shown that denial is futile.

The confirmation of the Returning Board was then reviewed. Herron was *de facto* Secretary of State when Warmouth appointed him. The mistake or error alleges against Herron be true, he could only be displaced by judicial proceedings. Herron and Lynch elected by the people of the State, and constitute the legal board recognized by this Court. The act of March 16th, 1872, which is claimed to be law—has no effect on this election. The Herron Board must continue to discharge the duties of their office. The Court then reviewed the facts as indicated. The Herron Board must finish the canvass, or no legislature can be convened, and the v will be protected by this Court. The statutes are considered, and this Court has jurisdiction. The legal board is Warmouth, Herron, Lynch, Hayward and Longstreet. The question of Kellogg's eligibility is not presented here, and will be passed upon hereafter. The opinion of the Court is, however, that he is eligible.

The order and decree of the Court, divested of technical verbiage, is as follows: It enjoins Warmouth and his canvassing Board, Pennsylvania

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1872.

It is to be hoped that the explanatory Postal Bill introduced in the House by Congressman PORTER of Virginia, may become a law without delay. The bill provides that the true intent and meaning of sections 150, 151, and 152 of said act are that where one full rate of postage has been prepaid, as required by law, it shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate to be collected on delivery, and that no double rate of postage shall be collected where such partial prepayment has been made." The inconveniences arising to the public from the construction at present placed upon the law, have occasioned much well grounded dissatisfaction, and it is time that the matter were remedied.

THE President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which controls about a hundred and forty thousand miles of the one hundred and sixty-five thousand miles of telegraph lines *in the country*, thinks it altogether fallacious to imagine that cheaper telegraph communication than we now have would be afforded by a government establishment; for the reason that the item of wages forms between fifty and sixty per cent. of the expenses of telegraphing, and that operators and employees in this country receive from two to three times more than *in Europe*. He neglects, however, to state the companion fact that the cost to the public of the transmission of messages exceeds that of Europe in pretty nearly a similar ratio. Of course it is right and proper that the subject should be considered in all its bearings, of which the point to which we refer is a very important one.

THE press of Chicago applaud the action of the Board of Trade of that city in expelling two members for issuing fraudulent receipts for corn and wheat to the extent of three hundred and twenty thousand bushels. These men simply resorted to fraud in order to depress the grain market, and in combination with others succeeded in swindling the producers of the Northwest out of millions of dollars. The act of expulsion on the part of the Board of Trade is lauded as an evidence of "commercial honor." Could the Board have done less, in face of the fact that the accused "made no defence whatever to the charges preferred against them?" One would suppose, too, that an association composed of honorable merchants would have voted unanimously for expelling from among them parties guilty of a gross fraud, but it is recorded that ten in one hundred and ten voted against expulsion! The "commercial honor" of the Board requires that these ten should also be expelled, unless they can give a good reason for their desire to retain in the association self-confessed swindlers and knaves.

IT is to be hoped Congress will take early occasion to consider the Postmaster General's recommendation in favor of the establishment of postoffice savings banks. The system has been in use in England about eleven years, and has from the beginning been attended with constantly increasing success, having brought the savings bank principle into much more intimate relation with the great body of the people than it had ever before sustained, producing results correspondingly gratifying and beneficial. Last year the number of depositors increased 120,000, while the amount of deposits exceeded those of the preceding year by ten millions of dollars. Another proof of the salutary influence which the system has exerted upon the economical habits of the people, is afforded by the fact that the deposits in the regular savings banks have nearly doubled during the period of its existence. Whatever tends to foster the economic principle where it already exists, or to give it new forms of development, should commend itself to the attention of our own legislators not less than those of England and other countries.

THE New York *Bulletin*, usually so careful and exact, has fallen into a singular error. That journal, which is strongly free-trade, notes as a significant "sign of the times" that the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "heretofore a strong protectionist journal, now takes ground in favor of a revenue tariff only; and explains its position by stating that any party that should favor a protection tariff would, in a general election, be beaten out of sight at the polls;" whereas the fact is that the great question has leaned quite strongly toward a tariff *for* revenue and against a protective tariff. So far from favoring "a tariff for revenue only," that paper now says: "There is a vast difference between a tariff framed from a revenue standpoint, that should discriminate in favor of American industry, and a tariff for revenue only. The party that should favor a tariff on revenue only would, in a general election, be worse beaten than the odds and ends that attempted to elect GREELEY." The *Bulletin* will therefore observe that it has got hold of the question at exactly the wrong end, and that the "sign of the times" to which it points with so much satisfaction is in square antagonism to the doctrines which it has championed with so much zeal and misdirected ability.

THE Attorney General, Mr. WILLIAMS, has decided that no authority is conferred by existing laws to detain any mail package upon suspicion that it may contain obscene literature, or to break the seal to determine the character of the contents. It is the duty of the Postmaster General and his subordinates to transmit and deliver all mail matter to the parties to whom it is addressed. While the sacredness of the mails should be jealously guarded, yet they should not be made the vehicle for corrupting the public morals. The power to detain mail matter, to break the seals of packages and to inspect private correspondence, should be very carefully exercised, that no violence may be done to the rights of innocent parties. But in the light of recent developments in New York and other cities, which show that for more than a quarter of a century the mails have been systematically used for disseminating throughout the land the most dangerous and noxious seeds of immorality, Congress should devise some more effective way of dealing with the debasing traffic in obscene prints and literature. If it is true, under the statutes of the States the manufacturers may be prosecuted and punished; but in addition to this, the general government should take measures to prevent the postoffice department from being used as a means to debauch the public morals. Impure literature should be seized and destroyed wherever found; and should Congress declare, by legislative enactment, that suspected packages might be detained and examined, the infamous traffic would be checked at once. The very fact that these prints and publications are safe from inspection or seizure in the mails encourages both the manufacturer and dealer. Let the transmission by mail be made hazardous, and the evil will be largely mitigated, if not wholly suppressed.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Congress will be guilty of a grave dereliction in duty if it fails to give early and earnest attention to the remarks and recommendations of the President's Message on the subject of the Vienna Exposition. It may be that the House of Representatives is entitled to pardon, though surely it is entitled to no praise, for its inadequate action relative to the affair last session. At that time comparatively little was known in this country about the preparations, which were even then in progress, to render the Vienna exhibition of next year a decided advance upon the exhibitions of London and Paris, and even members of Congress were not necessarily criminal in their ignorance of circumstances and conditions, in view of which such relative superiority seemed an antecedent probability. Then caution in the expenditure or appropriation of national funds in the interest of private individuals is so excellent a Congressional virtue that an instance of its exercise is perhaps deserving of commendation rather than blame, even when facts may afterward show that it was founded in mistake or misapprehension. It is only in a very narrow and shortsighted view of the subject that persons who send specimens illustrative of their ingenuity or industry to the Vienna Exposition can be regarded as engaged exclusively in the promotion of their own advantage. If the articles are worth sending at all, that is, if they are really creditable to their contributors or makers, the exhibition of them results in national advantage, and is of international importance. Thus individuals who participate in the great display by the presentation of their products, in whatever department of art or labor, directly contribute to the honor, and both directly and indirectly contribute to the profit of the nationality to which they belong. This truth has been so clearly and impressively illustrated and demonstrated by the histories of former world's fairs, that to reiterate or argue about it might seem supererogatory, or even puerile, if the American Congress had not decided, with the approval of many of its constituents, that contributors to the exhibition of next year must defray the entire expenses incurred.

Happily, in his message of this year, the President shows that he fully comprehends the wide reaching significance and importance of the subject. "The tendency of these exhibitions," President GRANT says, "is in the direction of advanced civilization and of the elevation of industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good will between nations." Looked at from this point of view the subject is seen in its true compass and relations as a grand agency for extending, deepening, and refining civilization in all its various elements and departments. The exposition is not merely a national affair, it is international. Vienna is only the center of the movement which enlists the sympathies and co-operation of all those peoples whose cultivation of the arts entitles them to be considered as in any appreciable degree civilized. In the expositions formerly held at London and Paris, the objects exhibited were chiefly collected from Europe and America. Even the Eastern portions of Europe, including European Russia, were imperfectly represented, hence the so denominated "universal exposition" was inadequate in its display of the *arts* and industries of mere Christendom. At Vienna not only the edifice but the various preparations made and making for the accommodation of exhibitors are so extensive, complete, and scientifically contrived as quite to throw into the shade the arrangements which seemed so ample and fine in their day at the English and French capitals. And then not only all Europe but all the principal nations of Asia are preparing to send to the exhibition whatever objects may most satisfactorily illustrate their mechanical skill and their progress in the industrial arts. The Chinese, Turkish, Persian and other Eastern governments long ago made large appropriations of money in aid of private exhibitors as well as for the employment and use of government agents appointed for the purpose of collecting and forwarding such articles as should be judged proper to the aim of the undertaking. As regards mere entertainment and the gratification of a liberal curiosity there cannot be a doubt that the exhibition of oriental civilization at Vienna will be one of the most striking spectacles the world has ever seen. We may add that, though purely an incidental circumstance, the oriental exhibitors and visitors at the show, will not form one of its least attractive and interesting features.

The material advantages which the Vienna exposition is adapted and certain to result in, over and above those advantages with which the world is familiar in connection with former exhibitions of the kind, must occur to every person who has any knowledge of the industrial and social condition of Eastern Europe. Over vast areas the people are far behind in the knowledge of the arts, inventions and manufactures with which the inhabitants of Central and Western Europe have long been acquainted, and one result of the exhibition to them is certain to be the suggestion of wants unfelt before and the opening up of markets for western products among whole nations, hitherto contented with their own primitive condition. Even in some regions of Asia these effects may flow from observations made and opportunities enjoyed at Vienna. Especially some American inventions, designed to save and facilitate labor, the exposition may easily enough prove the means of substituting for crude machines which have been in use ever since the days of ABRAHAM or FOHI. Certain articles of American manufacture long ago made their way into general use in the East where their American names enrich, if they do not adorn, some of the oldest vocabularies in the world, and there is nothing unlikely in the expectation that our reaping machines and other instruments of the sort may soon meet with equal success among the same unprogressive peoples. At any rate it would be very foolish to neglect the opportunities of fresh and extensive markets for American products which the Vienna exposition promises to present.

The people will certainly expect Congress to act upon the President's recommendation of an appropriation and other measures necessary to ensure a becoming representation of the United States at Vienna next year. No important government of Europe has neglected so long to appropriate the funds needed for so important an object. The German imperial government and the governments of its constituent States have each assumed the entire cost involved in a complete representation of its respective interests. France, in spite of her heavy burdens, has reversed her first action, and has made such an appropriation as will enable her to make a splendid display in the exhibition. Bankrupt Spain also has devoted some millions of reals for the same purpose, and even Switzerland, little and rather impecunious, has appropriated four hundred thousand francs to enable her citizens to exhibit their skill and industry at Vienna.

The difficulty about the danger to which patents might be exposed has been, we believe, or will be arranged, so far as Austria is concerned, by an express stipulation between the Austrian and the American governments. But as several European countries, such as Switzerland and Holland, have no patent law, and as Russia grants a patent only on terms so hard that few inventors care to comply with them, risk from the exposure of new inventions at Vienna will be inevitable. But it will be common to all inventors who shall exhibit, and upon the whole the risk will, no doubt, be more than compensated by the general benefits of the exposition.

IT is evident that there is to be a promiscuous scramble for the fifteen and a half millions of dollars in gold awarded to the United States by the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. The lobby is already at work in the matter, pressing claims which have no possible foundation in equity. The question of limit in settling individual claims forms, of course, the first great point for the Commission to dispose of. After that has been done, the rest will be comparatively easy. A strict construction of the wording of the award would seem to show that the only claimants entitled to recover are the losers by the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah, with their respective tenders. The seventh article of the Treaty under which the award was made, provides that the tribunal "shall first determine as to each vessel separately, whether Great Britain has by any act or omission failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law not inconsistent with said rules, and shall certify to such fact as to each of said vessels." The vessels which were found by the Court of Arbitration to have exceeded the rules in question, were declared to be the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah; the two heaviest stockholders in the bank. Mr. Horton was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, and no man who enjoyed more confidence or respect of the entire community more than he.

THE gamblers of Chicago are having a hard time of it just now. Every faro bank has been raided by the police, the implements for gambling seized, and the proprietors, dealers and betters heavily fined. The "ropers in" are also under the ban, and all of them who could be found have been arrested. A large number, however, got an intimation of what was coming, and hastily departed for other localities and tables green.

A committee of the Boston board of trade report the need of a thorough revision and reformation of the special partnership laws of the State.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The coal interests of Colorado are very important. Her best coal beds extend from the line of New Mexico along the eastern slope of the mountains to the northern line. It is believed that the day is not far distant when Colorado will supply the markets of the Pacific slope as well as a vast area on the east of the mountains.

According to a statement made by the Paris Faculty of Physicians, the blood of the one hundred thousand men killed by the Franco-Prussian war would have yielded iron enough for nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four gun barrels.

And now the great question of the age is pressing itself upon the attention of the Police Commissioners of Rochester, New York. Ferdinand Cunningham, a colored man, well recommended, wants a position as patrolman.

The Palatka (Fla.) *Herald* says that no special crop has attracted more attention of late years than the orange. The localities in which it can be profitably cultivated are restricted to Florida, and statements concerning the profitableness of orange culture are most attractive, and show how large fortunes may be made in a few years.

The British railroads grew shorter instead of longer during the year 1871, if we may believe the Board of Trade reports. That for 1870 gave a total mileage open at the year of 15,537, while that of 1871, just published, says that there was then but 15,376 miles. The decrease is probably due to corrections of old errors. It is noticeable that the mileage of the kingdom is just about one-fourth of that of the United States.

It has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia that an executor who paid over to the Confederate authorities, under the confiscation acts of that government, a legacy left by a Northern testator cannot now be compelled to pay the amount of the legacy to the legatee.

The Paris *American Register* of November 16th prints a map of Boston, showing the extent of the late conflagration, but flashy favored English accounts of that begin the meal. Sauterne or Moselle succeed to the Hock, with the fish that follows the oysters, Moselle and Sauterne give way to the substantials, sherry and Hungarian in the third course. The sherry is carried forward with a red Burgundy to accompany the *piece de resistance*, or the heavy roast of English sirloin that breaks the first shock of appetite in the process of dining. Chateau Yquem or white Tokay attends the fowl that replaces the game that is introduced, with claret and champagne. A succeeding dish is supported by a glass of Madeira. The Madeira, in turn, is contrasted with a Greek wine; and a bottle of Manzanilla is deftly inserted to brace the flagging stimulant of the Tenedos. With the dessert appear the massive Southern wines—port and Spanish, while the heavy English favorite, sherry, has not once disappeared from the cloth. The black wines are carried through the dessert, and fruits; Bordeaux is sipped with the cheese, after which the guests drink all round liqueurs Chabreuse or Marnaschino, for better digestion, and the ladies retiring, after the English fashion, the cloth is drawn, Cognac and whisky introduced, and the regular drinking of an English dinner party begins.

To support this enormous and massive eating and drinking, one would suppose that the English would find it convenient if not absolutely necessary to recline, like the old Romans, at their meals. The insertion of chairs is absurd in the face of an Anglo-Saxon in a classic position. An Englishman is never steadier than when he rises from five hours of dining. He appears to carry off his tons of food and gallons of wine as lightly as if they were a biscuit and a cup of tea. And as for the marvelous peculation that follows the ordinary English dinner, the aristocratic stomach appears simply as a porous membrane through which liquids disappear with the simplicity of the endosmose process in nature—or rather cognac and whisky sink into his organization as gracefully as if the British stomach were the proper receptacle and destiny of the alcohols.

The upper class English are unquestionably the best dined and best wined race in the world; and there appears to be a disposition in the midst, unsteady atmosphere of the English climate that atones for its disagreeableness by allowing an impunity of appetite to the inhabitants which exists nowhere else. The climate is a soaking one literally. An American arriving in England finds that he can add one third to his ration of the spirituous beverages without apprehension. But the stomach of Crassus would not suffice Mark Twain to enjoy even a moiety of the sensational good will which he is finding among his doughty English friends. Britain hospitality has always had something deadly about it. Whether in barrack room, country house or city club, it pours out its administrations to the flesh with a meaning intent to kill. Train is already complaining that his London dinners have long since ceased to digest, but continue to stratify, while his friendly entertainers, apprehending that he may recover from their first shock—"No man dies of dinners," they say—and live to reach his friends, are preparing for him the *coup de grace* of a fox hunt.

PERSONAL.

It is stated that an effort will soon be made to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the late war Governor, A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin. Hon. Alex. Mitchell, ex-Governor Fairchild and other prominent friends of the deceased, have promised liberal contributions. Governor Randall died a poor man.

General F. T. Dent has resigned his position as aid-de-camp on the staff of General Sherman, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1873, which resignation has been accepted by General Sherman, who has addressed to General Dent a note thanking him for his faithful services, and assuring him of his great respect and consideration. It is understood that General Dent will remain on duty at the Executive Mansion, on the staff of the President.

Hon. Augustus Merrimon, the newly elected Senator from North Carolina, is a native of Buncombe county, in the western part of that State. His first appearance in public life was in 1860, when he was elected to the Legislature on the Bell and Everett ticket. Mr. Merrimon gained considerable reputation about that time by the publication of a pamphlet urging the abolition of the representation of the colored race as property. This was considered an anti-slavery production, and made him many enemies. He was universally regarded during and before the war as a Union man, and until the late canvass has not been bitterly arrayed in politics. His nomination for Governor last summer as a concession to the Conservative wing of the Democratic party. He is strongly in favor of internal improvements, desirous of building up the State by immigration, and particularly partial to his native section, which has been so long neglected.

The *American Register*, Paris, says: "There are some trials in real life, which far exceed any similar pictures in the pages of romance, and which touch our feelings far more deeply. It is reported in Boston daily, at present in Paris, received a telegram announcing that the property from which she derives her income had been entirely destroyed by fire, and on the same day came a note showing that the title she had saved from this wreck of her fortune had been swallowed up in a commercial disaster. From the rich lady she was twenty-four hours before, she had become absolutely penniless and dependent upon the kindness of her friends."

Mr. John Bright, in declining an invitation to attend a civil banquet at Birmington, on Saturday, wrote: "I am still obliged to shun public dinners and meetings, and speeches, and must ask your committee to excuse my absence."

The unveiling of the Taney statue at Annapolis, will take place on next Tuesday, December 10, in the presence of the Governor and other chief functionaries of the State, together with an assemblage drawn from all parts of the State. The orations will take place in the Senate Chamber, and immediately afterward the statue will be uncovered.

George Alfred Townsend sends this "piscatorial" gossip from the Capital: "Mrs. Fish is generally called the most sufficient of the ladies here. She has a calm and interesting face, gracious manners, and fully looks the important hostess. She has been generally assisted by her daughter, who is full grown. Fish himself, although he has the reputation of being a quarreler, is a blank, agreeable host; and the domestic side of the State Department is perhaps as bright and pleasant as we could well make it."

It is stated that General Frederick Starring, the Treasury agent for the investigation of consular accounts, who has recently been in Egypt, was one of the heaviest depositors with Bowles Brothers, and hence will be a principal loser by the failure of that house. As the position held by General Starring is one of small emoluments it is probable that the sum deposited with Bowles Brothers may be governmental funds. If this should prove to be the fact, it will be well hereafter to require government officers and those who may have the handling of the public money to deposit with the regular government agents.

A correspondent of a London paper says: "It will be probably a new fact to our younger readers that the well-known sketch in profile of the dead Emperor lying on his camp bed, was from the pencil of Captain Marryatt." Curiously enough this interesting relic has just come into the possession of Miss Amedee Thayer, widow of the French ex-minister, and daughter of General Bertrand, the Emperor's faithful companion in captivity. She prizes it highly, as she remembers, when a young girl, standing by Captain Marryatt's side when he made the sketch, on the memorable morning of the 5th of May, 1821. After a lapse of half a century she recognizes the sketch and its fidelity.

Edmond About's arrest by Germans has been worth 10,000 francs to him in the sale of his description thereof.

James Watson Webb, editor of the late *Courier and Enquirer*, of New York, is seriously ill in Nice, France, with aggravated gout and bronchitis.

The promotion of Mr. Robert Lytton to the Secretariat of the British Embassy at Paris makes another step in the rapid rise of Lord Lytton's clever son. It seems not improbable that he will make as great a mark in diplomacy as his uncle, the late Lord Dalling and Bulwer.

Oregon has no State geologist, though rich in metallic ores. The Governor a few weeks since recommended an appropriation for the purpose.

The recession of the British census shows that the population of the Metropolitan districts of London is larger than was at first reported, the number of inhabitants in April 1871, being 3,254,260.

A prominent English clergyman recently closed his Sabbath sermon with the following sublime peroration:

> "Round goes the world,
> For everything is lovely,
> And the ocean hangs high."

The marine losses of November among vessels belonging to or bound to or from parts of the United States amount to forty-one totally lost and missing. Of this number twenty-four were wrecked, four abandoned, three burned, three sunk by collision, three foundered and four are missing. The total value of these vessels, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $628,000.

The *Miners' Journal* estimates the consumption of coal of all kinds in the United States in 1872 at 40,500,000 tons, being an increase of about eighty-six per cent. in eight years.

Desiring to prevent explosions in mines caused by the carelessness of tobacco smokers, an ingenious person in England proposes to have tobacco smoke furnished in mines in the same way as gas or water is supplied to houses. He would have earthen jars of tobacco placed on the surface of the ground near the pit's mouth, the smoke of which to be inhaled through India-rubber tubes running inside the mines.

There is said to be a large deposit of antimony lately discovered in Bucker county, at Detroit Lake, Minnesota. Analyses of the ores by several assayers have determined eighteen per cent. of that metal.

A prosperous merchant in Broadway, New York, has, in a commercial career of twenty-seven years, failed eleven times. He does not believe in Richelieu's dictum.

Mr. Ruskin has defined his position on the question of capital punishment. In a crusty note to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he says: "If ever I murder anybody—and, indeed, there are numbers of people I should like to murder—I wont say that I ought to be hanged; for I think nobody but a bishop or a bank-director can ever be rogue enough to deserve hanging; but I particularly, and with all that is left me of what I imagine to be sound mind, request that I may be immediately shot."

The project of "omnibus boats," to run around Manhattan Island, is being discussed. It is proposed to have docks every fourth second, and with small, easily managed boats, like those used for a like purpose on the Thames, at London, this method of transportation ought to become popular; at least, steam used in this way would give better results than it promises to when applied to street cars.

Chicago commenced the movement for a public library by a bill passed last March, providing for a library fund of one-fifth of a mill on the dollar on all the taxable property of the city, amounting to $60,000 yearly, and there are now in the library 12,000 volumes, which number is being rapidly increased. The increase is largely due to the generous efforts of Mr. Thomas Hughes among English publishers.

DINED INTO DYSPEPSIA.

Mark Twain's Sad Experience in England—Too Many Dinners.

[London Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

In Turkey the malefactor is visited with the bastinado; in Russia he died to the slow administration of the knout. In either country the criminal is more fortunate than the unlucky foreigner who has subjected himself to unstinted hospitality among the English. The punishment of London lunches is as much more baneful than the bastinado bastinado as it appears at first more seductive. The symptoms of the patient in either case hardly fall short of the horrible. In the one case the face turns black immediately, in the other the liver grows black finally. Poor Mark Twain, under the latter ordeal, is seen by his friends in London to be growing rapidly thinner and paler. Day after day he drags himself still an hour later in the afternoon from his bed at the Langham, where efforts at sleep have ceased to restore his relaxing energies. But for Americans to understand the full severity of the sentence to which their countryman has been condemned in England, it is only necessary to comprehend a single one of its two hundred constituent elements, an English dinner. The true London dinner consists of from twelve to twenty courses, the bill of which are substantial meats, fish, fowls and game, braced up and interpolated with *pastes*, soups and entrees. Then follows a vista of sulien puddings and golden sweets, cakes, custards and mixed ices whose consumption points toward death and the hours of midnight. And still the ponderous feast is not over. There remain piles of green nuts and over nourished fruits, insidious entrees of late desert with foreign flavour, and lastly that inevitable, fatal comestible, crowning the goal of every British dinner, and which very look and odor are suggestions of the grave—a Stilton cheese! But the London dinner is not mostly a thing of eating. After all has been said, it is an affair to be drank rather than masticated, its succeeding courses appearing to be brought on by a Northern testator cannot now be compelled to pay the amount of the legacy to the legatee.

The Paris *American Register* of November 16th prints a map of Boston, showing the extent of the late conflagration, but flashy favored English accounts of that begin the meal. Sauterne or Moselle succeed to the Hock, with the fish that follows the oysters, Moselle and Sauterne give way to the substantials, sherry and Hungarian in the third course. The sherry is carried forward with a red Burgundy to accompany the *piece de resistance*, or the heavy roast of English sirloin that breaks the first shock of appetite in the process of dining. Chateau Yquem or white Tokay attends the fowl that replaces the game that is introduced, with claret and champagne. A succeeding dish is supported by a glass of Madeira. The Madeira, in turn, is contrasted with a Greek wine; and a bottle of Manzanilla is deftly insertad to brace the flagging stimulant of the Tenedos. With the dessert appear the massive Southern wines—port and Spanish, while the heavy English favorite, sherry, has not once disappeared from the cloth. The black wines are carried through the dessert, and fruits; Bordeaux is sipped with the cheese, after which the guests drink all round liqueurs Chabreuse or Marnaschino, for better digestion, and the ladies retiring, after the English fashion, the cloth is drawn, Cognac and whisky introduced, and the regular drinking of an English dinner party begins.

To support this enormous and massive eating and drinking, one would suppose that the English would find it convenient if not absolutely necessary to recline, like the old Romans, at their meals. The insertion of chairs is absurd in the face of an Anglo-Saxon in a classic position. An Englishman is never steadier than when he rises from five hours of dining. He appears to carry off his tons of food and gallons of wine as lightly as if they were a biscuit and a cup of tea. And as for the marvelous peculation that follows the ordinary English dinner, the aristocratic stomach appears simply as a porous membrane through which liquids disappear with the simplicity of the endosmose process in nature—or rather cognac and whisky sink into his organization as gracefully as if the British stomach were the proper receptacle and destiny of the alcohols.

The upper class English are unquestionably the best dined and best wined race in the world; and there appears to be a disposition in the midst, unsteady atmosphere of the English climate that atones for its disagreeableness by allowing an impunity of appetite to the inhabitants which exists nowhere else. The climate is a soaking one literally. An American arriving in England finds that he can add one third to his ration of the spirituous beverages without apprehension. But the stomach of Crassus would not suffice Mark Twain to enjoy even a moiety of the sensational good will which he is finding among his doughty English friends. Britain hospitality has always had something deadly about it. Whether in barrack room, country house or city club, it pours out its administrations to the flesh with a meaning intent to kill. Train is already complaining that his London dinners have long since ceased to digest, but continue to stratify, while his friendly entertainers, apprehending that he may recover from their first shock—"No man dies of dinners," they say—and live to reach his friends, are preparing for him the *coup de grace* of a fox hunt.

"HALLOWED GROUND."

A Specimen of Thrilling Eloquence from an Oregon Legislator.

Oregon has in her State Legislature the "most eloquent orator of the age," if the local press is to be believed. The *Oregonian* publishes the eloquent gentleman's speeches verbatim, and, judging by the following extract, its expressions of pride are not without foundation. There was a bill before the Legislature for the appointment of a State geologist, and, amid breathless silence, the gifted member said: "Mr. Speaker: Fortunately or unfortunately it has been my province to live in a mining country during the biggest part of my brief but eventful existence. Fifteen years ago I considered myself a geologist. From my earliest infancy I have been possessed of an overmastering impulse to explore the bowels of the earth. But Sir, Mr. Speaker, the bowels of the earth are hard to get at, and the man who would study the subterranean anatomy of the universe must pull off his boots and socks like the prophet of old, saying reverently, 'This is holy ground;' there's bullion in these diggins!' (Prolonged applause). Sir, for fifteen years I have consecrated myself to the investigation of the minerals that underlie the Pacific coast. I have traversed the coast with the most learned geologists of both this and the Old World, and we have come to the conclusion—reluctantly but unanimously—that this 'ere kentry has rocks in it you can't find in the text books."

The Human Kitchen and its Dumb Waiters.

The body is supplied with ailment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the venous system, and, so to speak, perform the office of *dumb waiters in a restaurant*. In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependents supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is deficient in its duty, or the dumb waiters inert or obstructed, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvelous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility and languor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and renews and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men.

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Patent Medicines and Perfumery.
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Preparations for the Hair,
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Preparations for the Complexion.

The Patent Medicine Department is complete, embracing a great number of Preparations not found in any other retail element. The prices are moderate, and no misrepresentations to effect a sale.
Remember the place. JOSEPH FLEMING'S.
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

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NUTRINA!!!
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PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS. At Pittsburgh, Pa., the 23d day of November, A. D. 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of RINEHART & STEVENS, of the city of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District. J. H. BALDWIN, No. 75 Grant street; GEO. N. ARMSTRONG, Nos. 12 and 14 Fourth avenue, Assignees. 8W

A Well Kept Secret.

Brattleboro, Vermont, tells a story of a well-kept secret. The story goes that a boy way back in 1811 made a kite and attached a paper lantern to it, in which he put a candle, and arranged it so that when the candle had burned out it would explode some powder that was in the bottom of the lantern. He kept the secret entirely to himself, and waited for a suitable night in which to raise his kite. The boy got his kite into the air without being discovered, for it was so dark that nothing but the colored lantern was visible. It went dancing about in the air wildly, attracting much notice, and was looked upon by ignorant people as some supernatural omen. The evil spirit, as many supposed it to be, hovering around for about twenty minutes and then exploded, blowing the lantern to pieces. Next morning all was wonder and excitement, and the boy who had carefully taken his kite in and hidden it after the explosion without being found out, had his own fun out of the matter. The people of Brattleboro never had any explanation of the mystery until nearly sixty years afterward, when the boy, who had become an old gentleman, published the story in a Brattleboro newspaper.

Cause of Scurvy.

M. Leven, being in charge of one of the hospitals of Paris during the seige, made a study of scurvy, and concludes that it is not produced by a want of vegetables, nor are vegetables indispensable for its cure, but that it is the result of bad hygienic conditions in those who contract it. Cold, dampness, excessive work, moral depression and insufficient nutrition are the principal causes of scurvy. He believes it to be a fatty degeneration of the muscular system, beginning in the heart, and those muscles which are most active, when the degeneration appears in the liver, kidneys and other organs. A great number of cures were obtained by the use of raw meat without vegetables.—*Scribner's for December.*

A joint stock company is in course of formation in Atlanta, Ga., for the manufacture of paper from palmetto leaves and wire grass. Successful experiments have been made, showing that palmetto paper is superior to that made of wood, straw or rags, both in texture and cost of production, and will yield a profit of fifty per cent. to the manufacturer.

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NEW STOCK
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FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.
Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade France, Bireties, Empress Cloths, Cretonnes and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.
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Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
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Merchants assorting up should call and examine
Goods sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.
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239 and 241 Liberty St.,
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PIANOS
Have taken the First Premium
OVER ALL COMPETITION
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ENGLAND
AND
FRANCE.
These Standard Instruments
Are now offered at Reduced Rates on the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM
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Is more than one-third larger than any other Piano-Forte Manufactory in the world, and is by far the most complete as regards machinery and the facilities for doing the very best work. Messrs. C. & S. have, since the establishment of their business in 1823, made and sold 41,000 Pianos, and these *Standard Instruments* are now offered at Reduced Rates upon the "ONE PRICE SYSTEM," free from all discounts and

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This Mortgage is a FIRST LIEN on the first twelve miles of the Road, and is a key to the whole Road, the extension of which is a most valuable security, and pays 7 per cent. on the investment.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 6, 1872.

Among the numerous expressions of opinion on financial subjects by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress, his pronounced views on the subject of protection is especially acceptable to the business interests of Pennsylvania. If we remember rightly, Mr. Boutwell in his last report hesitated to commit himself to either the policy of protection or free trade, but led by the inexplicable logic of events and viewing the increased wealth and prosperity of the country under a protective policy of ten years' standing, he gives expression to his approval of that system with no uncertain sound. He says: "I entertain the opinion that the tariff system of the country has contributed largely to the general prosperity and that such general and continued prosperity is the only basis on which over a wise financial policy can rest," and while anticipating that the wants of the Treasury may soon warrant a reduction of the tariff duties he suggests that this reduction should not be measured solely by the wants of the Treasury, but regard should be had also to the condition of the various branches of industry in which the people are engaged. In speaking of the currency, specifically, he says:

"The country is not prepared to sustain the policy of contraction," and therefore considers the means of the value may be found in the words of Webster, "that the basis of a policy of improvement must be found in a sturdy reliance to add to the page of its ordinary profits is of the same value essentially as coin. This being accepted as the settled purpose of the country, there can be no permanent appreciation of the difference between paper and coin, and an opportunity will be found for a healthful reduction of values, tending, upon the whole, to a better financial condition. All legislation limited in its operation to the paper issues of the government, whether bearing interest or not, and which in its effects would tend to diminish the volume of paper, will be found upon analysis to contain a plan for contracting the volume of paper currency, and although plausible in its character, is not consistent with a plan will prove ineffectual."

Let the policy thus announced be accepted as that of the whole country, and so framed in its statutes that there shall be no room for any unauthorized issues of legal tenders, so that with its adoption we shall hear nothing of his other proposition to give power to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the volume of the currency as he may judge best to meet the supposed demands of trade.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
10-40s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
New 6s	111	111	111
Gold	113⅛	113	113
Currency 6s	113¼	113¼	113¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅛
United States 6s of 1881	117⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅝
United States 10-40s	109⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅝
Currency Pacific	113⅛

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day

December 6, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	113⅛	113	113	113⅛	113
Canton				59	
Western Union Tel.	77			77	77⅝
Quicksilver	37	37	37	37	37
Pacific Mail	81¼	81¼	80¾	80¾	80¾
Adams Express		81			
Wells, Fargo Express	87¾			87¾	87¾
American Express		81			
United States Express	81	81¼		81	
New York Centralscr	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Michigan Central	99¾	94	94	93¾	93
Michigan Southern					
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsb'h					
Chicago and Northwest	90	90	90	90	90
Do preferred	118	118	118	118	118
Rock Island					
St. Paul	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do preferred	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Wabash				69¾	69¾
Do. Preferred					
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Mississipi	47	47¾	47⅝	47	
Union Pacific	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Alton		111		112	
Do. Preferred		120			
Boston, Hartford & Erie					
Harlem		126¾		126¾	127
New Jersey Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	96¼	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Phila. and Erie	27⅜	North Penna. R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	58	United Co.'s of N. J.	132
Catawissa	30¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	13¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	56	Reading	58½

WOOL MARKETS.

About 10,000 pounds of wool found a market in this place last week, at 60 cents a pound. It was bought for Leonhardt, of Columbiana, by Mr. Jamison, of that place, delivered, weighed, and packed at the old Court House.—*New Lisbon Journal.*

The wool market in Harrison county was quite active last week, but is again comparatively quiet. A large sum out of wool was purchased at from 40 to 45 cents a pound, averaging probably 42 cents.—*Republican.*

About 10,000 pounds of wool were shipped from this point last week, the majority of it going to Boston; and there is yet in the warehouses here more than one-third that amount. The buyers in this market are paying 60 cents per pound for good wool.—*Chardon Spirit.*

Last Saturday was a brisk day in this place, wool having been brought in to Riley Sang in large quantities.—*Brunswick Herald.*

Sheep.

There were in 1871 about 40,000,000 sheep in the United States, yielding an average of four pounds of wool each, or 120,000,000 pounds in the aggregate. In addition to this product the annual importation of wool amounts to 70,000,000 pounds, at a cost of nearly $10,000,000. In addition to this importation, the United States import no less than the amount of nearly $40,000,000 worth of cotton goods. There is room, therefore, for an increase of 12,000,000 sheep in the country to supply the home demand for wool, and for about 12,000,000 to displace the importation of woolen goods.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 6.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined amber Michigan, cash, seller December $1 01. Corn and oats dull but unchanged. Mess pork $12 20@12 50. Lard 7¾@7¾c. Dressed hogs $4 75.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, December 6, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather continues to blow "hot and cold," the rivers remain about stationary, and the coal boat fleet is safely moored awaiting the expected tidal wave upon which they can ride to their destination down south. The markets show but little change since our last report. Coffees tend to higher figures, as there seems to be a speculative movement in this article. New Orleans sugars are scarce and in demand. Flour, wheat and other grains are unchanged to-day, though held firmly at quotations. Trade is reported fair for the season of the year, and should the rivers contain a sufficient volume of water to carry away the coal awaiting shipment, lively time may be looked for during holiday times.

Below will be found the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ALES—X, $3 9 bbl; half do $1 75; XX, $3 9 bbl; half do $1 75; India Ale, $11 9 bbl; half do half do. Porter $10 9 bbl. When cash accounts are rendered $1 are allowed for barrels and $½ for kegs.

APPLES—Prime cooking $2 75@3 00 per bbl; receipts light this week.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales in a jobbing way at 45@50c 9 gallon.

ASHES—Demand fair at the following quotations; pearls 11c@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash, common, 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; arsenic 5@6c.

BRAN—New white navy common $12 50@12 75 9 ton; common $11 75@12 00. There is a fair demand.

BEESWAX—We are rep.rted sales in a jobbing way at 30@35c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders 13c; plain shoulders 12c; sugar cured sides 16c; clear rib sides 15½c; rib sides 15c; breakfast bacon 19@20c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $15 50; lard, in tierces, 9@9½c; lard, in kegs, 10@10½c; hams packed in bbls 16c; pigs feet $5 00 per half bbl; $9 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 62 pkgs. Knox—There is a continued good demand for prime table butter at 30c 9 dozen. Dairy is selling at 25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—A prime article commands $9 00 9 bbl; a coarse article $7 50.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans $8 00 9 doz; ½ lb cans $5 25 9 doz; ¼ lb cans $1 75 9 doz.

BROOM CORN—Market steady at 5@6c 9 lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Is in light demand at 8@8½c for hams; shoulders packed and sold at 6½c.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 7@7½c per lb.

CHEESE—Unclassified plaited sold at 15c per lb; Bacon's hydraulic cement $2 85; Louisville $3 30@3 75. Rosendale $2 50 @ 3 00.

CANDLES—Star 21½@22c; mould 12c; Stearine 14½@15c per lb.

CHEESE—Receipts very light and the transactions so far as we could ascertain, very limited.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—A prime article commands $9 00 9 bbl; choice $8 50.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans $8 00 9 doz; ½ lb cans $5 25 9 doz; ¼ lb cans $1 75 9 doz.

BROOM CORN—Market steady at 5@6c 9 lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Is in light demand at 8@8½c for hams; shoulders packed and sold at 6½c.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 7@7½c per lb.

CHEESE—Unclassified plaited sold at 15c per lb; Bacon's hydraulic cement $2 85; Louisville $3 30@3 75. Rosendale $2 50 @ 3 00.

CANDLES—Star 21½@22c; mould 12c; Stearine 14½@15c per lb.

CHEESE—Receipts very light and the transactions so far as we could ascertain, very limited.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 6@6½c 9 lb; common 10@10½c; prime 11@11½c; peaches, peeled, 12@13c; unpeeled 7@8c; cherries 12@13c; plums 7@8c; blackberries 7@8c; raspberries 12@13c.

EGGS—Receipts 62 pkgs. Knox—There is a continued good demand for prime table butter at 30c 9 dozen. Dairy is selling at 25c.

FEATHERS—Prime live chickens, per pair, 50@55c; dressed 120@ 125c per lb; dressed turkeys 160@18c. The market is actively supplied.

FISH—Are held at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

FOWLS—Live chickens, per pair, 50@55c; dressed 120@ 125c per lb; dressed turkeys 160@18c. The market is actively supplied.

RAGS—Are held at 2½@3½c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 50@3 75 per bushel; flax seed $1 85 @1 90.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c per lb.

VINEGAR—Sells in Pittsburgh at 30c; white cascade 10c; demand fair.

WHISKY—We quote at 90@93c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, December 7, 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The general impression is that crude will go no lower. Parker's Run is firmer, 3@4c being a shade firmer. These are certainly not very extravagant prices. Buyers however don't seem anxious to take hold. The result was a dull market.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note so far as relates to this article. The demand continues fair. Holders are asking 28c, for New York and Philadelphia, delivery any time this year.

OIL BARRELS.

Prices are unchanged. City $2 1b; country $2 10.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 6.—The *Courier* says: The following may be taken as the average reports:

20 bbls upper oil, spot	3 85
100 bbls upper oil, spot	3 80
The market was quiet to-day and the transactions so far as we could ascertain, were limited.	

NEW YORK, December 6.—Crude is dull—For crude in bulk there is an increased inquiry, but sellers generally are a little firmer; 17c bid for short delivery; 18c asked. The sales were 1,000 bbls, December delivery, at 18c. Refined meets with light sales; besales of contracts 2,000 bbls, short delivery, at 30½c; closing 30½@31c bid. Naphtha has no demand; 10c bid for short delivery; 12c asked. The sales were 1,000 bbls, December delivery, at 11c. Benzine is dull and heavy; 20c bid for short delivery; 21c asked. The sales were 1,000 bbls, December delivery, at 20½c; closing 20½@21c bid. Residuum has no demand; 3c bid for short delivery; 4c asked. The sales were 1,000 bbls, December delivery, at 3½c; closing 3½@4c bid.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 6.—No market note.

TITUSVILLE, December 6.—Market very dull and little possible business.

OIL CITY, December 6.—Market dull and unsettled holding at 84 on lower road; upper road 83 9@83 85.

TITUSVILLE, December 6.—Market very dull.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 6.—Market dull at 83 9@83 85.

OIL CITY, December 6.—Market quiet at 83 9 90.

PARKER'S, December 6.—Market quiet, at 83 9 90.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Crude is dull at 18c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
Fleming & Brown	American Oil Works	24
O J Grier	Petrolite Oil Works	24
Grier, Lee & Co	Reliance Oil Works	24
H McKelvey	Penn Oil Works	48
H Stewart	Southern Oil Works	24
J Bushnell	Nonpareil Oil Works	144
Bushnell & Co	Fairview Oil Works	48
S S Duncan	Fairview Oil Works	48
Thornton & Reed	Fairview Oil Works	72
Ellis, Bly & Co	Riverside Oil Works	72
Ellis, Bly & Co	Riverside Oil Works	48
J Bushnell	Lily Oil Works	48

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

American Oil Works	252	Petrolite Oil Works
Central Oil Works	252	Penn Oil Works
Southern Oil Works	154	Nonpareil Oil Works
Fairview Oil Works	96	Riverside Oil Works
Riverside 2 Works	74	Standard Oil Works
Lily Oil Works	72	

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 6.—There is no change to note in the condition of the pig iron market for the past week, all grades being dull sale. Old rails and wrought scrap iron continue dull. Manufactured irons remain unchanged. Quotations throughout are nominal.

Below are the closing prices of standard qualities:

American No. 1, foundry pig, at furnace..... $50 00@51 00
American No. 2, foundry pig, at furnace..... 48 00@49 00
American No. 3, forge pig, at furnace..... 46 00@47 00
American No. 1, white and mottled, spot..... 47 50@48 00
Scotch pig, cargo lots for shipment..... 47 50@48 00
Old rails, D. H., for immediate delivery..... 46 00@47 00
Old rails, D. (on the spot and for arrival)..... 46 00@47 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, (ex ship.) currency..... 45 00@46 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, for ship, buyer..... 44 00@45 00
American refined bar, (mill price) currency..... 64@65c
American common bar, (mill price) currency..... 57 50@60 00
American rails, at mill, currency..... 57 50@60 00
English rails, (on ship) gold..... 70 00@72 00

—Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 7, 1872.

The following are the receipts of the metal markets, for the month, and the daily reports of the COMMERCIAL for November; also a comparison with previous years:

RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 1872. tons.	Nov. 1871. tons.	Nov. 1872. tons.	Nov. 1871. tons.
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.	7,200	14,830	14,150	7,410
Cleveland & Pittsb'g.	5,020	5,120	9,110	9,110
Allegheny Valley R. R.	3,200	5,180	5,940	5,940
Pittsb'g & Connellsville	700	1,080	1,870	1,870
West Penn		510	1,420	1,000
P., C. & St. L.		1,500	2,170	1,110
			650	880
Total tons	20,110	28,600	33,250	28,200

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Ore. Cars.	Blooms. Cars.	Metal. Cars.	Total. Cars.
Isabella Furnace				127
Singer & Co			46	46
Graeber & Haimann			29	29
Wharton & Bro			20	20
J Reamer			36	36
J Woods, Sons & Co			46	46
Lewis, Oliver & P			15	15
Carnegie, K & Co			15	15
Swan, Graff & Co			16	16
Everson G & Co			17	17
Shoenberger, R & Co	26			26
Cambria Iron Works			12	12
Jug & Co	4		13	17
Rodgers & B			13	13
Bailey & Mc			4	4
Pen'l Jones & Co			27	27
Wm Penn	54		37	91
Lew's, R. D & Co	37		7	44
Pittsburgh Forge Works	2		17	19
Graff, B & Co	4		14	18
Harbaugh, M & Co	4			4
Brown & Co	4			4
Various			10	10
Total	307		434	741

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.	Blooms. Cars.	Metal. Cars.	Total. Cars.
Lucy Furnace	324			324
Shoenberger, R. & Co	116			116
Isabella Furnace	175			175
Zug & Co				17
Singley & Hoffman	11			46
Nimick & Co				24
Nimick & Co	13			24
Lewis, Oliver & P	37			37
Park Bros	8			8
Lewis, Oliver & P	5			5
Wilson, Glass & Co	5			5
Jones & Laughlin	8			8

THE VERY LATEST.

THE LATE DISASTER

On the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Exactly How It Occurred.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—The following particulars of the late railroad disaster have been received here: When about one and a half miles west of Mifflin the engineer of the second section, in rounding the curve, discovered the red light of the train a short distance ahead. He promptly applied the air brake and arrested the motion of the train. The sudden check, however, parted the coupling between the express and baggage cars. The engine and express car dashed ahead controlled by the brake of the engine alone. The accident was the immediate result of the coupling breaking. When the coupling parted the rear train came easily and gently to a stand-still, but when the engineer became detached it lost control of the brakes and flew with lightning-like rapidity into the first train, which was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The result of the crash was that two rear *Pullman* cars of the first train were violently driven into each other, with the fatal result already stated. The rules of the company are imperative, that where two sections of a passenger train are run, the rear section must be kept at least fifteen minutes behind the first. To insure this the operators of telegraph stations are required to show a red light for fifteen minutes after the first section passes; and as an additional precaution, to prevent the contingency of the first train losing time between stations, the rear brakeman is provided with English fuse signals, which will burn fifteen minutes under all circumstances. These signals he is required to light and throw off at frequent intervals. Whenever this train is found to be losing time the conductor is required to see personally that this is done.

The officers of the road are not yet able to give any opinion in regard to the responsibility of the disaster, but have instituted a searching investigation.

A PARTIAL INVESTIGATION.

HARRISBURG, December 6.—At a partial examination here this evening in relation to the collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad last night, the flagman of the first train testified that a few minutes before the collision, and when two-thirds over a straight piece of track two miles in length, he observed a second train coming. He moved the red light as a warning signal and felt sure it was observed by the engineer of the train following, as there appeared to be a slackening of speed. The first train broke a coupling just before the accident, but was moving about fifteen miles an hour when struck by the second train.

The engineer of the second train testified that when he reached two miles of straight track he watched for the rear end of the first train, but did not see it. When he struck the straight track the head-light of an approaching freight train on the left track prevented him seeing the warning of the red light. As he rounded the third curve beyond the first he saw the rear of the first train, applied the air brakes instantly, but the momentum was such that when the coupling broke the tender of his engine and the first baggage car, he could not prevent the collision. He had not the slightest idea that the first train had lost any time from the last station until the engine was about to strike it. The engineer is one of the oldest and considered one of the most cautious on the road.

The examination will be continued to-morrow.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Rapid Progress of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

PARSONS, Ks., December 6.—The construction trains of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, passed over the Red river bridge Wednesday evening, and the track is within four miles of Denison. The grading of the Texas Central Road is completed to Dennison, and within a few weeks unbroken rail from New York to Galveston will be finished. A telegraph office has been opened at Dennison, and a large hotel and dining hall of the company there will be completed and occupied in forty days. A large Union depot is also being constructed, and stock yards nearly finished. The machine shops and round house will also be located there. The government will also establish a depot for supplies at Dennison. The Northern Texas will be within thirty hours of St. Louis. The rush of immigrants is immense, and will increase when spring opens.

A LECTURE BY GEN. SHERMAN.

What He Saw During His Tour Through Europe.

In Washington City last Saturday evening, General Sherman delivered a very interesting lecture on his travels among the Crowned Heads, at Constantinople and the Caucasus, before the Philosophical Society, of which Professor Henry is President. There were present all the savans and professors, and a large proportion of the Congressmen, Senators, official minds engaged in various pursuits of different characters. Besides the Society there were a number of invited guests. Senator Sherman, two judges of the Supreme Court, General Belknap, General R. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and General Walker, Superintendent of Census, are a few of the more prominent among them. General Sherman does not possess great oratorical powers, but his relation of the most interesting story is very wonderful. He spoke without notes, and the accurate manner in which names, dates and incidents was remarked by those present. His familiar comparisons and illustrations developed an amount of observation and knowledge that when compiled will prove of the greatest value. He had photographs and paintings of places and scenes described that he visited, and which added very greatly to the interest of his lecture. These he passed among his listeners, and by their aid they were enabled to more fully comprehend the exact nature of the subject treated of. The very interesting notes of his lecture was the description of his costing along the western coast of Asia Minor, and finally striking the site of old Ephesus, where Paul lived and wrote his won derful letter to the Ephesians. At that time the mouth of the river is through changes of the land and sea an inland town. Here was located in olden time the great temple of the Ephesians, and it was one of the seven wonders of the world. The site of this has recently been discovered, and the English Museum expends $100,000 annually excavating to get at the buried remains. He said they have already taken one of the pillars of the temple from the ruins, which is one of the most exquisite works of sculpture ever seen in ancient or modern times. From old Ephesus Gen. Sherman carried his hearers past one site of ancient Troy, seeing Ida, the classic spot where once the thousand ships launched from the hill-side and rolled their united waters to the ocean through the channel of the Dardanelles, but which is now a bare, unsightly knob, rising out of a sandy plain. From Ida the General took his hearers to Constantinople. Here he was received in the most hospitable manner by the Sultan and his officers, who showed him all the wonders of Constantinople. Among the interesting facts brought out in the General's trip is that the Sultan is diminishing the numbers in his harem, which institution will be soon numbered with the relics of a past time. When about to start across the Black Sea the Sultan sent him in One of his own steamers to Trebizond, where he went through the forts and viewed the battle fields of the Crimean war, and gave his criticism upon the want of military skill displayed by the allies here he went eastward to the region of Caucasus, a country owned by Russia and ruled by the Emperor's brother, who is the viceroy. General Sherman and his party were entertained by him. When about to leave where the beautiful Circassian women were supplied for the Sultan's harem, he accomplished the feat—deduction of the profits of their business since the fall—are those Sultan's keep up the former magnificence of this part of his retinue. The lecture occupied two hours. When Gen. Sherman closed he announced his willingness to answer any questions his hearers might wish to ask. An evidence of the interest kept up throughout was given by the fact that a pleasant conversation ensued between the lecturer and his hearers. The General collected, while in Europe, much valuable information on military affairs, upon which he will write a book at an early day.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.

One Hundred and Ten Public Gambling Houses.

[From the *New York Tribune*.]

"Gambling hells," once remarked Thos. C. Acton, formerly President of the Metropolitan Police Commission, "are always difficult to handle. The laws for their suppression were framed upon the circumlocution principle, or 'How not to do it,' and it is therefore impossible to suppress them." Superintendent Kelso expresses a like opinion, and says that, notwithstanding the frequent arrest of the proprietors, no conviction for keeping a gambling house has been secured during the past twenty-five years.

During the raids upon the gambling saloons from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of gaming implements have been seized and stored in police headquarters, where some of them have lain for many years. Among these are faro tables, ivory checks, keno racks, cards, dice, and, in short, every kind of implement used by the gambling fraternity. The law that these shall be destroyed upon conviction of their owners, but no conviction has been secured and the implements are still secure from destruction. The penalty of keeping a gambling house is a fine of $1,000, or less, or imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment for such second and third time within the legal limits, as the courts may be pleased to determine. The authorities, possessing such knowledge, reasonably sufficient, the gaming laws in themselves afford no adequate excuse for their non-enforcement. Political influence, bribery, corruption and the patronage of wealthy and powerful men, have constituted the strongest excuse for years.

Judges, legislators, merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, thieves, ward politicians, and, in brief, old and young, of all occupations and every walk of life, are found at the gaming table. To accommodate this inordinate passion for games of chance, there are in New York 110 public gambling hells, whose existence is known and acknowledged by the police. Doubtless there are a few more than this, "safe," and conducted less openly.

A majority are on Broadway, while others are in what seem to be handsome private residences in fashionable streets. Externally and internally, as enacted in them have been too often and fully described to need a reiterated detailed portrayal. Their emissaries throng the corridors of saloons, the hotels, and bar-rooms, and parade the streets in flashy apparel while seeking for dupes.

A BYGONE SWINDLE.

The Heydrick Oil Company in Court.

Many readers of the COMMERCIAL will remember the brief but brilliant career of the Heydrick Oil Company, in the "flush days" of 1865, when the oil fever was at its height. A number of men of means in Troy, N. Y., were among the victims, and one of them, Mr. R. H. Thurman, brought suit against Henry W. Mosher, at that time cashier of a bank in Lansingburg, who, it seems, aided in placing the stock. In 1865, Jesse A. Heydrick got up a company to operate wells in the Pennsylvania oil fields, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, and to show his faith in the enterprise, in one of his letters he says that the Sultan is diminishing the numbers in his harem, which institution will be soon numbered with the relics of a past time. When about to start across the Black Sea the Sultan sent him in One of his own steamers to Trebizond, where he went through the forts and viewed the battle fields of the Crimean war, and gave his criticism upon the want of military skill displayed by the allies here he went eastward to the region of Caucasus, a country owned by Russia and ruled by the Emperor's brother, who is the viceroy. General Sherman and his party were entertained by him. When about to leave where the beautiful Circassian women were supplied for the Sultan's harem, he accomplished the feat—deduction of the profits of their business since the fall—are those Sultan's keep up the former magnificence of this part of his retinue. The lecture occupied two hours. When Gen. Sherman closed he announced his willingness to answer any questions his hearers might wish to ask. An evidence of the interest kept up throughout was given by the fact that a pleasant conversation ensued between the lecturer and his hearers. The General collected, while in Europe, much valuable information on military affairs, upon which he will write a book at an early day.

STATE NEWS.

The Rossville *Pennsylvanian* is to be removed to Oil City, where it will be issued as a Sunday paper.

In a bar-room affray in Petrolia City Monday night, a desperado named "Jack" Price, well-known throughout the oil regions, received such injuries as to have since caused his death.

Ten thousand hats were shipped from Reading to New York in one day last week.

It is stated to be the intention of the Pennsylvania Canal Company to make extensive alterations in some of the locks the coming winter, so as to admit the passage of double boats, when navigation is resumed next summer. To this end the water will soon be run off from the levels.

The bay at Erie is frozen over, the ice being from two to six inches thick.

Two brothers, Henry and Washington Bush, of Douglass township, Berks county, were out hunting rabbits on Monday, when the gun of the last named was accidentally discharged, the charge lodging in the thigh of Henry, inflicting a very serious wound.

William Cregan, of Philadelphia, who has been a counterfeiter for thirty years, has been sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years for making bogus five-cent pieces.

The Philadelphia *Day* is authority for the statement that the Presbyterian Church edifice on Spruce street, between Fifth and Sixth, in that city, will be selected for the sessions of the Constitutional Convention. The city is about to purchase that building for school purposes, and the negotiations will probably be closed soon, and the necessary repairs and preparations made to accommodate the convention.

Veins of paint of various colors have been found on the farm of George Reider, in Mount Joy township, about two miles from Elizabethtown, Lancaster county.

Ephraim Sieger has some geese on his farm in South Whitehall, Lehigh county, which are sixty years of age—nearly old enough to be adopted by a boarding-house keeper.

The Sharon *Herald* says: Furnace No. 2, of the Westerman Iron Company, has blown out for repairs. The furnace of the Jackson Iron Company also blew out last week for the same purpose.

It is said to be probable that the Legislature will be asked this winter to consolidate the boroughs of Sharon and Wheatland and the village of Sharpsville, and incorporate them as a city. With the interesting territory that would necessarily be taken in, in case such incorporation should take place, the new city would be about six miles long by three miles broad, with a population of from 15,000 to twenty thousand people. This is a sensible movement, and the people of the places named should not allow local pride or jealousies to prevent its accomplishment.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* states that a very serious accident happened to Jacob T. Walk, keeper at Mount Hickory Furnace No. 1, on the morning of Thanksgiving day. While Mr. Walk was standing on the "fall" going to tap cinder, the furnace "slipped," throwing off the plate and a mass of liquid cinder and iron out over the fall and down the casting runner. The mass caught Mr. Walk, throwing him down in the cinder marsh, from which he was extricated by Mr. Wilson at the expense of burned hands. Walk again fell into the rubbish in the iron runner, his right arm plunging into the fiery mass of cinder and iron. He was again extricated by some of the men and carried home. Dr. Brown was called in and dressed the wounds. Mr. Walk's right foot was almost entirely consumed, and on his right hand the bones are bare. The mass of matter thrown out of the furnace was twenty-five cart loads, all of which came out in less than a minute. It is almost a miracle that the man escaped instant death.

A young lady in Corry, who evidently does not belong to the "weaker" part of the sex, rescued a drunken man from death a few days ago. He had fallen into a ditch where there was about a foot of slush and water, and from the effects of his potations and the cold, was unable to get out. The young lady mentioned saw him, and not caring for being at hand, succeeded after great exertions in getting him out. He was then able